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The Journal will issue extra editions to catch all trains up to noon, Wednesday, Nov. 7 and to 8:30 a. m. Thursday, Nov. 8, as follows:

First Edition-For trains leaving about midnight. Tuesday and Wednesday, and for local Second Edition-For trains leaving about

3:30 a. m. to 4:30 a. m. Third Edition-For trains leaving about 7 a

m. to 8 a. m., and for local street sales. Fourth Edition-For trains leaving about Il a.

m. to 12 aoon, and for local street sales. Complete election returns will be displayed by stereopticon in front of THE JOURNAL uilding during Tuesday evening, and they will be continued Wednesday evening if it be necessary. The facilities of The Journal for the collection and presentation of the news are unsurpassed. To the service of the Associated Press, with all its great resources, will be added the bulletins of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Long Distance Telephone Company, and the dispatches of our special correspondents all over our field. This will make up

a report that will be as perfect as modern enter-

Mark each ballot to-day with a cross within the circle with the eagle.

prise can produce.

Vote early, and then see that your Republican friend votes in good season.

Crokerism will certainly fall in New York to-day-shall not Taggartism fall in In-

To-day, the man for whom the Cleveland Club was named will vote for William McKinley.

What a fine thing it would be if Indiana had some other method of counting votes than the "tally, one," "tally, two," etc.

Now that the ejection is about over, peoattend to business, and business be with the re-election of Mc-

Tammany and its Croker is likely to receive a death blow in New York to-day. Our thirty-cent Tammany should be dis-

To bury Bryanism beyond the hope of

resurrection to-day will be the best day's work an intelligent and patriotic people Tammany broke up the Debs meetings

in New York Friday evening, showing that like the Democratic leaders in the South they would tolerate but one party. The vote to-night will be compared with

the vote of 1896. As all precinct lines have een changed, an accurate comparison of the vote of any given territory will not be How are Bryanites to watch the voting

ounting when the law keeps all

ficers outside the voting place and fifty Except a small club of alleged railroad Bryanites in this city have not to raise an industrial marching

of them except those who are election of-

organization. It is not a workingman's but a talking man's party.

Yesterday was Guy Fawkes day in England. To-day will be Guy Fawkes day in America, and the plot against American institutions will be as effectively squelched as was the plot against Parliament

To the hundreds of letters which Hon. John W. Kern has sent to Republicans retheir votes, the postscript should be added: "I have never let an opportunity slip to abuse Republicans to the best of my

Democratic managers in Louisiana are so in the habit of counting out the Republican vote that they have rejected the white mer recommended by the Republicans for election officers and put negroes who have not registered in their stead.

Voters of all parties should vote in favor of the constitutional amendments. One will tend to expedite business in the Supreme Court and the other will make for reform in the practice of law. In order that they may be adopted it is necessary that they receive a majority of all the votes cast.

Should there be violence and bloodshed any part of the country, newspaper readers know that it has been inthe chairman of the Democratic, the infamous Croker, the bosom

organs as the New York Journal, the Chicago American and the Indianapolis Sentinel. If the ball bat, the bludgeon or the knife are used or any raid made upon voters or polls, let all charge the crime upon the Bryan leaders and organs. This wicked advice has been so notorious that a leading Bryan newspaper, the New York World, has characterized it as "the crowning act of criminal folly." The larger element of those who will vote for Mr. Bryan will not accept this advice, but already the toughs of the party whose leaders advised violence have been guilty of many minor outrages in the larger cities. In contrast to this, the Republican leaders and newspapers have urged the observance of the good order which has characterized the last five or six presidential elections. Republicans believe the observance of law and the maintenance of order. They would regard as a menace to the Republic any exhibition of violence, much less of attempts to interfere with JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, the voting and the counting of votes.

A TAGGART INFAMY.

Mr. William H. Evans is a man who er joys the respect of the community in which he has lived for years and the confidence of those who have had business relations with him. He has the reputation of being an intelligent and law-abiding citizen. In spite of these facts he was arrested, Sunday night, at an hour most people are at home, and hurried to the police station as if he were a fugitive from justive charged with an infamous crime. Had there been no telephone he would have been thrown into a cell for the night. The telephone brought his friends, and he escaped that degradation. The Taggart regime has robbed the city, demoralized the police, and, Croker-like, has been the accomplice of lawbreakers, but this is the first time that its disreputable record has stooped to the infamous. The arrest of The Journal's Election News brand that attaches to notorious fugi- has brought against Superintendent Quigofficial tyranny and an outrage such as was never perpetrated in this community. If such official abuse is to be allowed hereafter any man in the community against whom any disreputable person may lodge a complaint is liable to be dragged from his home and locked up the police station.

rageous treatment of Mr. Evans by Taggart police officials. There was not the slightest danger that Mr. Evans would leave town before morning had known of the warrant-not the slightthat sort of thing. The police managedecent people long ago, so that it is scarcely Quigley has been haled into court by citizen because he has notoriously failed to enforce the laws, but this outrage upon Mr. Evans makes the controlling power the object of hot and righteous indignation. But those who assail Quigley in this matter waste their criticism upon the agent rather than the principal. Thomas Taggart, the mayor, is responsible for Sunday night's outrage. He is the leader of the machine. The outrage upon Mr. Evans was the outrage of Thomas Taggart. It is the lowest infamy that Taggartism has yet reached. Taggartism is a small imitation of Crokerism. In corrupt method and now in outrage upon the private citizen the difference between Crokerism and Taggartism is only one of degree. Taggartism is just as corrupt, just as lawless and just as despotic in the smaller field as Crokerism is in its larger.

THE LAST APPEAL. Before this issue of the Journal will be read by many of its patrons the polls will have been opened. The season of argument has passed. Nothing that can now be said will change the result. To those who do read, a further appeal is made to do all in their power to bring out the last vote All who can should spend some time about the polls or in rallying voters to them. In doing this, however, avoid noisy banter and disputation. If the Bryanite rank and file follow the suggestions of their leaders they will resort to lawlessness in the expectation of interfering with the voting. Republicans are cautioned not to be drawn into any contentien, but to treat those who bluster and swagger with silent contempt calling for their arrest if they interfere with the voting. Watchfulness is required all day, and there cannot be too many to watch. The victory which seems now certain will be worth all the effort. The precinct committees will need assistance; even the presence of earnest Republicans at the polls is in itself helpful.

The last appeal is to give the day to the cause. The victory will be worth many days. The hardest fight is here in Indiana. It must not go with the solid South. It must not be the only State in the North to indorse cheap dollars, flag-furling and Crokerism, or its own home article of Crokerism, Taggartism.

A REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign which ends to-day has

been the most remarkable in the history of the country. The Republicans renominated President McKinley and put Governor Roosevelt on the ticket with him. The party announced a platform for sound money, for the holding of the Philippines and hostility to combinations which are monopolies. The platform, also, insisted that prosperity is due to Republican policy. Mr. Bryan insisted that silver should be given special emphasis in the Democratic platform against the protest of the majority of his party. He compromised by allowing imperialism to be the paramount issue on the advice of the party managers, while trusts occupied a subordinate position. The result of the Kansas City convention called forth the protest of the business interests of the country. Measured by the early betting, McKinley's chances of election were three times as good as those of Bryan.

Then Mr. Bryan made his speech of acceptance in this city. It made a quite favorable impression upon a portion of the people in the East. Thereupon the ratio of the betting was reduced to 2 and 21/2 to , and there it remained for some time. Then Mr. Bryan began to make speeches. At Tokeka, Kan., he reiterated his devotion to 16 to 1, which disgusted many independents. By that time it was discovered by Mr. Bryan and others that the antifriend of Mr. Gryan, and by such reckless imperialist movement was a failure and

that the sentiment of the country was hostile to the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines. Thereafter the "paramount issue" of anti-imperialism was sent to the rear as a secondary issue. Trusts became the burden of the most of Mr. Bryan's speeches, and more and more he injected class antagonism into his addresses. More than any effort of the Republicans this attracted attention and aroused opposition to Mr. Bryan. But the climax of blundering was his going to New York to glorify the infamy of Tammany. The change of sentiment was recorded in the odds of the betting fraternity, first to 1 and then 5 to 1.

Until quite late in the campaign the Republican managers were confronted by general apathy. Republicans, assuming that all was well and McKinley's election assured, could not be made demonstrative. Early in September the national Republican committee sounded the alarm of danger if Republicans did not take an interest in the work. Whether it was the alarm, the canvass of Roosevelt, the alarming speeches of Bryan, or the Republican opinion that the hour had come for effort that aroused the Republicans to action, it is not worth while to debate. Probably it was the intelligent conviction of the country that Mr. Bryan's election would overthrow the present prosperity and involve the country in financial disaster which so suddenly caused apathy to vanish. Since the 1st of October the indications of Mr. McKinley's reelection have increased, until it is now regarded as a certainty. As the campaign progressed, independents and conservative Democrats, who were thought to be hostile to the President, came to his support. Of late, fear of Bryanism and Crokerism has been the controlling sentiment of the opposition to Mr. Bryan.

So many matters have occupied public attention of late that little comment has pretext, and thus putting upon him the a Democratic lawyer, acting for a citizen, tives from justice, is a high-handed act of ley to have him impeached for the nonenforcement of the laws against vice and crime. It is doubtful if a like suit has Indiana. The names and the streets and number of violators of the law are given with painful precision. And yet it is not fair to bring this action against Superintendent Quigley. He would not dare to proceed against the vile resorts and the lawbreaking saloon keepers without order of Thomas Taggart. These offenders are offenders because Mayor Taggart, about the matter. For the open and carnival the police board and Quigley have been censured. They should not be, since Thomas Taggart is responsible. The favorment of this city lost the confidence of itism displayed in regard to saloon keepers is notorious, and is established by evi-The Taggart saloon trust is positive thing. Saloon keepers have told Republican committees that they would ike to support the Republican ticket openly, but dare not do so, as persecution would follow. Tammany in New York sells indemnity to vile resorts and to law breakers generally-is everybody certain that our Taggart Tammany does not replenish its campaign fund by similar methods?

> Republican headquarters in New York has sent warning to working Republicans to the effect that the Crokerites and others in the East will send false reports of Bryan landslide in the East, the purpose being to have these reports given ou about voting places to influence wavering voters. No authentic reports can be made until after the closing of the polls in any city, and after the polls are closed the counting must be done. The method of counting is more rapid in Eastern States but no authentic tidings can be give such false reports, even if they cannot

> Lieutenant Boyle, having examined the last stories of the Sentinel regarding the vices of Manila, declares they are false be used for the Sentinel's slanders. The Sentinel's permits are signed by an readable name, followed by "M. D." It is well-known fact that no army surgeon signs officially with that title. The story of the dreadful Johnson, sent out by the always lying Voice, Lieutenant Boyle says is impossible. The extensive bribery of customs officers is impossible when so large revenues are collected. Besides, it was Mr. Johnson's duty to make complaint if he

> The Journal has called attention to several phases of the police outrage upon Mr. Evans. There is yet another that adds to the scoundrelism of the performance Two policemen went to the residence of Mr. Shoemaker, called him up and sa to him that Mr. Evans wished to see him He went with the officers, but was taker to Superintendent Quigley and questioned after which he learned that Mr. Evans had not sent for him. What can the citi zens of Indianapolis think of such trickery by officers who should know no party and do no party's dirty work?

> A Bryan mob in Chicago sacked the rooms of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club and seriously, if not fatally, injured the custodian, because McKinley portraits sign was the attack provoked, but Jones-Croker advice was made to apply

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Paternal Joy.

"You laughed heartily at that story Gubbins "Yes, it was one of mine."

The Autumn Crop.

Apples are scarce, the papers say-yet, as you bulging coat, a great, big, sound red sphere you

The Autumn Violet.

The springtime violet told of joy; but on Now blooms the violet again, and breathes

Society Reluctance.

"Dicky, did you go up and tell pa that and Mrs. Jones were here?" "Yes, ma; he said he guessed he'd have to come down, but he didn't want to."

he goes-forgets to sigh-and eats a whole

A Nursery Lesson.

generally ends by pleasing nobody.

"What is a political issue, pa?" "Oh, Tommy, you ought to wait until you're candidate comes out on top or slumps under."

Footnotes. The man who thinks he can please everybody

We call people self-contained when they don't eem to take much interest in us. If all women get into politics it will make a disastrous difference in the October crop of good

country apple butter. -The fact that a man thinks he is too big for the town he lives in proves that he isn't. Every man who walks over an old, old bridge

has a secret conviction that it won't dare break When a pessimist suddenly seems pleased it is time to keep an eye on him.

One of the awful things in life is to be out in the country and lose your only collar button. If atmosphere could be perpetuated, what a fine parlor ornament October sunshine would

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

By the will of Mrs. Indiana Williams, who died recently in Amherst county, Virginia, the bulk of her estate of \$500,000 bequeathed for the establishment of an institution at Sweet Briar, her home, for the education of white girls.

Admiral Sampson's retirement in February will not break his family's connection with the navy, for he has three sonsin-law-Lieutenants Jackson and Roy Smith and Ensign Cluverius-in the service, and his son will probably enter the Naval Academy next year.

Mrs. Jane K. Sather, of Oakland, Cal., has given \$10,000 to the University of California, the income to be used in the purchase of books for the library. This is in addition to her recent gift to the university of \$100,000 in bonds and property, the income from which is to go to her during her

Laura C. F. Kimball, of Chicago, has eft \$25,000 to the American Female Guardian Society of New York for the purpose of making life members of destitute colored children. The children of families living in New Iberia, La., were preferred in the will, which contains a request that they be given first chance by the society.

box only a few inches square, in which it fits easily, yet when shaken out it is ten yards square. This remarkable gift was the work of some women weavers in Orenberg, southern Russia, by whom it was presented. The box containing it is of wood, with hinges, hoops and fastenings

of beater silver. Frank Williams, of Johnstown, Pa., who died some weeks ago, bequeathed the greater part of his estate, estimated at \$300,000, to Lehigh University, where he had been a student. The fund is to be named after the doncr and its treome is to be loaned to poor and deserving students at the university, who shall give their individual notes for the amount. None of the notes shall extend longer than ten years. When these notes are paid the money shall be returned to the fund, which shall thus in-

crease perpetually. A New Yorker who recently visited a pie factory (foundry, perhaps, would be a more accurate term) in Chicago thus describes "The day we were there a special run was being made on pumpkin pies, and I looked in vain for any signs of pumpkin rinds. One of the foremen grinned and told me in strict confidence that real pumpkin was never used in pumpkin pies at present except possibly in a few remote and very primitive New England villages. The substitute was a mixture of sweet potatoes, ples and cheap flour flavored with chemical extract. I tasted some of the stuff and was satisfied he was telling me the truth. Cranberry pie contains only enough cranberries to 'make a showing,' after the manner of the oyster in the church fair stew. The rest is apple jelly colored red and flavored.

There was a gay girl who played golf, With her hat tossed coquettishly olf; She got caught in the rain, That she now has a horrible colf.

THE ELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES IS CLOSELY WATCHED.

Postmaster Landis, of San Juan, Talks Interestingly of Affairs on the Island.

Walter K. Landis, a former Indianapolis days' vacation, this being his first visit home for nearly a year. In speaking of nditions in Porto Rico, he said:

"Porto Rico is intensely interested in the election in the United States, and the the purpose of defraying the expense of cable dispatches to show the result in every State. The island has two political parties, the Federal and the Republican. The Republican party is not identical with the Republican party of the United States, but is rather the American party. In it is the old revolutionary element that was opposed to Spain and those who have determined to accept the new order of things. The Federal party is made up of the pro-Spanish element and that other element that is always opposed to existing conditions. Although their idea of a paramount issue is somewhat obscure, the Federals recently swallowed the Kansas City platform in a lump, and are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, are opposed to trusts and imperialism, and are convinced that the Constitution follows the flag. With a consistency truly Democratic they nominated on this platform as their commissioner to Congress a Republican from Detroit who service.

went to Porto Rico as a clerk in the postal "The Porto Ricans take their politics seriously, and there have been a number of funerals. In San Juan the organ of the Federals became very abusive of the Republicans, and one night the Republicans reduced the presses and type to junk. Recently the Federals called a council and decided to retire from the contest, and the probabilities are that the Republicans will lect a commissioner and a Legislature without opposition. After the election the people will settle down to the working out of their salvation, at which they have already made good progress. Labor is employed at better prices than ever before. The planters have had good crops, and the construction of roads and schoolhouses is starting the island steadily on the up

grade. "The Porto Rico tariff is vindicating itself. The people have before them the actual visible evidence that the duties collected are being expended for the development of the island. They have come to understand that the island must raise the revenues to run it, and that through the custom house is the easiest way to collect them. I believe that when the time comes when free trade is to be esplod to work each day, in every schoolboy's tablished under the term of the Foraker law that the Porto Ricans will ask to have this tariff retained.

First Meeting of Clericus.

The first meeting of the Clericus, an organization composed of the ministers of the Episcopal Church of Indianapolis, and Bishop Joseph Francis, of the Indiana diocese, was held yesterday morning in the parlors of the Grand Hotel. At the meeting yesterday Kev. Lewis Brown, pastor of St. Paul's Church, was the principal speaker. He spoke for some time on the practicability of sermons. At a dinner, given after the meeting, Rev. Dr. Brown was the host. The club will meet regularly every first Monday of each month, when These are the melancholy days-man's heart various subjects will be brought out for rieves down arear woodland ways; then hom; discussion among its members.

bigger to ask such questions-it's the way a CAN NOW RETIRE TO HIS LITTLE FARM NEAR LINCOLN, NEB.,

> Or Sit in His Library and Write Chapter of His "Second Battle," Telling of His Defeat.

YESTERDAY SPEECHES

NINETEEN HOURS SPENT IN TALKING TO NEBRASKA VOTERS.

Demagogic Utterances That Have Marked All His Addresses -Appeals for Himself.

OMAHA, Nov. 5 .- W. J. Bryan put nearly eighteen hours speechmaking to-day in his own State. He spoke at Exeter, Fairmont, Harvard, Minden, Holdrege, Wilcox, Blue Hill, Hastings, Aurora, York and Seward, returned to Lincoln for a speech there at 6 o'clock, and then dashed to Omaha, where he made seven speeches to-

As the train drew into Exeter at 6 a. m., a number of people were drawn up along the railroad track. Mr. Bryan was escorted to a public hall near by, where he made his first speech. The speech was very little different from Mr. Bryan's speeches to agricultural communities in other parts of the country. "You are about to vote," he said in beginning, "and by your votes determine what you want in government and in the way of laws." He took up the subject of farm mortgages

"They tell you you have been prosperous have been filed with him for the various counties, and I want to show you something of the prosperity that the Republicans are now boasting of. When Mr. Roosevelt was here he made a statement that 40 per cent. of the real estate mortgages had been paid off under this administration. The fact is that a little less than \$24,000,000 in real estate mortgages have been released in excess of those filed, and you must take out of the \$24,000,000 all of the property where the property is turned over to the mortgagee in satisfaction of the debt. You know that is very ofter the way of paying a mortgage. You simply turn the property over to the man who holds the mortgage. Of the \$24,000,000 marked satisfied, less than \$20,000,000 that comes from farm mortgages. But while the mortgages paid off and released on real estate are very much less than Mr. Roosevelt says, the increase in the chattel mortgages of this State in the last four years is very much greater than the decrease in the real estate mortgages. And if you will take the real estate mortgages filed and released, and the chattel mortgages filed and released you will find that adding them together we have now \$149,000,000 more in mortgaged indebtedness in this State than we had four years ago, that is, the chattel mortgages have increased so much more rapidly than the real estate mortgages have decreased that the increase is \$149. 000,000 in four years. Bear in mind that these figures were taken from the statistics in the Labor Bureau office, and those are made up from the sworn statements of county officials of this State."

TRUSTS DENOUNCED. On the trust question, Mr. Bryan said: "I want you all to vote early, and when you get up on election morning it will probably be dark, and you will have to light a lamp, and remember that you are using oil furnished by the Standard Oil Company, and that the Standard Oil Company is paying this year a dividend of 50 per cent., \$50,000,000 on \$100,000,000 of capital, and the Standard Oil Company is prospering under Republican administration. But look at the prosperity of the Standard Oil Company, while your lamp is burning, and compare it with the prosperity of the farmer. Then when you get your coffee, remember that the price of coffee is controlled by a trust, and when you put your sugar in remember that it is controlled by a trust, and if you have crackers, remember that the National Biscuit Company controls the price of biscuit. You will find that there is hardly a thing you use that a trust does not control. I promise you that if I am elected every power of the President will be used to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United

Fifteen-minute stops were made at the towns of Fairmont and Harvard, and in both places Mr. Bryan made speeches along the general lines and to good crowds. Mr. Bryan again urged his audience at Fairmont to vote early. "I want you," he said, "to make the majority in this State as large as possible, because the other States are going to do so well, and I don't want Nebraska to be behind." At Harvard there were a great many gold badges in the crowd which greeted

Mr. Bryan, and there were fewer cheers here than at most places. At Minden Mr. Bryan spoke for only fifteen minutes, and after declaring that the full dinner-pail argument of the Republican party had been abandoned, he addressed himself to the farmers, of whom his audience was largely composed, declaring that the Republican party had no policy calculated to enhance the agricultural

At Holdredge Mr. Bryan devoted his attention especially to the trusts, but gave more or less consideration to the subject of an income tax. At his speech at Wilcox Mr. Bryan said, in response to an inquiry by introduction of himself as the next President of the United States, that it was not the fault of the people of Nebraska that he had failed to become President, but, he added, "now

that other States are coming to the rescue,

I hope that Nebraska will not be found

wanting." Some one asked him this ques-"Have they got any law at all for what they are doing over there?" Responding, Mr. Bryan said: "No. sir No more than Queen Victoria has for what she does in India. The trouble is that the Republicans are amending the Constitution without going through the formalities provided in the Constitution at all."

HAWLEY MISREPRESENTED.

At Hastings, in discussing the Philippines, Mr. Bryan said: "The Republican party to-day is doing here just what the Tories and the Conservatives of England are doing over there. We are waging a war of conquest, a war in the pursuit of trade, and if you will read what was said by Senator Hawley in the United States Senate you will find that they want an army in this country to coerce labering men, and you will find that Mr. Hull, the chairman of the House military committee, in a letter in which he advised and recommended accepting a site for a fort near Des Moines, said: 'It has been the policy of the department to concentrate the troops near the large centers of population, where many railway lines converge, and allow them being rapidly transported to points of threatened disturbances.' That has been the policy of recent years, and yet when I said the other day that one purpose of the large army was to coerce laboring men and have the army near large centers to suppress strikes, Mr. Roosevelt said that was stirring up class prejudice; and yet I was using the very language that was used by the chairman of the military committee of the House, a Republican from Des Moines, Ia., and I was only telling in the same language what Mr. Hawley, as

senator, stated in the United States Senate a year ago. Mr. Bryan made brief speeches at the towns of Aurora, York and Seward. He also took occasion at each place to urge the importance of electing the whole Demecratic ticket, and of sending a Fusionist to the Senate in place of Senator Thurston. At Aurora he explained that he had spent a great deal of his time during the campaign outside of the State, because he thought his own interests would be looked after at home, and his own attention was more earnestly needed elsewhere. At York Mr. Bryan referred to the cirlar issued by Mr. Charles R. Flint, advis-

ing Democrats to vote the Republican ticket this year, and said: "I am glad that Mr. Flint has taken that position, for I don't want him or any other trust magnate coming to the White House if I am elected and telling me what to do."

SPEECH AT LINCOLN. In Lincoln Mr. Bryan said in part: "In this, my last occasion to address the people of my home city. I want to say to them, no matter what may be the result of to-morrow's election. I shall have no blame to cast on the good people of this community and of this State. I never appear before a Lincoln audience without feeling anew the gratitude which I owe to the good people of this community. No matter what they may do in the future they cannot undo what they have done in the past, and whether I am elected or not I think my experience will be of some service to my country, for I have shown that a young man, without a single corporation behind him, can amount to something. But I do not say this in a boasting way, for whatever has come to me has come because of personal merit; it has simply come because I have stood for certain ideas, and the people have been so fond of the ideas that they have taken me in order to get the ideas. "We have fought the campaign open and above board. We have appealed to the conscience and to the judgment of the American people. Our platform is so plain that everyone who can read can understand it. and it has been discussed so often that even if a person cannot read he has some idea in regard to it. The party has not dodged any issues. It stands on the old questions as it stood, and it has added to its platform planks to cover new issues. you ask me why I have spent my time in discussing the new issues I will tell you; are crowded with voters going to their refirst, because it was not necessary for me to spend any time discussing the

"The platform states them, and if we had no platform any one wno knows me would know my position without my saying anything; and second, I have spent time on the new issues because the Reiblican party has done so much that is bad in the last four years that it has kept me busy indicting the party for high crimes and misdemeanors. When I say that, don't understand me to bring an indictment against the rank and file of the Republican party to-day of having anything to do with the management of the Republican

The body of the speech was devoted to a discussion of the trusts and the question of imperialism, the Boer question and the subject of pensions. On all these subjects the speech followed familiar lines. In conlet me thank you again. I thank the in this State. I quote from Mr. Kent, of soldiers, the home guards, the continentals, to-morrow night to receive the election soldiers, the home guards, the continentals, campaign. I have tried as well as I could to defend the principles of the party to which belong. Whether I am defeated or ess to these principles. Whether I am to leave you in a few months to be absent four years or whether I am to be among you, I cannot, in words, express my gratitude for all you have done for me.

SPEECHES IN OMAHA. Mr. Bryan arrived in Omaha at 8:15 o'clock to-night, and began his first speech of a series of nine in South Omaha at 8:30. The first speech was made in a small hall used as Democratic headquarters, and the hall was packed to the point of suffocation with men, women and children, who received the candidate with great applause. his hearers to be at the polls early and remain there until their votes should be counted. While he was speaking there were many cheers for Hitchcock. To these Mr. Bryan responded that the crowd might express its own cpinion as to individuals, but for himself anyone selected by the fuion forces would be satisfactory.

air in South Omaha, and there the presidential candidate addressed an immense number of people. He again asked his supporters to go early to the polls. After this open-air meeting Mr. Bryan was rushed across the city for two or three miles to Damman's Hall, where he received another cordial welcome. His speech was devoted almost exclusively to an appeal for attention to the election to-morrow. Another short drive brought the national candidate to Metz Hall, where he addressed an audience composed almost entirely of

know that those born in foreign lands who came here to enjoy liberty under the vote to preserve that libery which they came to enjoy. The fifth place of meeting was in a tent ital avenue. There Mr. Bryan had the argest audience of the evening, and also the most enthusiastic one. He spoke at this place at greater length than at any previous meeting, dealing with the general

ing to his hearers for active work at the

polls and for the uniform support of the entire ticket. In reply to a question about the free oinage of silver Mr. Bryan said it was all n the Democratic platform. The Republican party could no more defend its position on the money question than any Evidently the Republican idea could not rise above the pocketbook and nothing could better demonstrate the sordidness of the Republican campaign than this determination to press the dollar to the front when human rights are involved. Mr. Bryan repeated his promise to call ongress in extra session, in case of his election, for consideration of the Philippine question. He expressed the opinion that if President McKinley should be reelected the Philippine war would be proonged indefinitely, while in case of

would be brought to a speedy close. Mr. Bryan did not make a long speech at the Good Shepherd fair. He spoke of the rtance of the campaign just closed. nonpartisan action in the election. He closed at 12:45 o'clock Tuesday morning, and when he left the platform, after nineteen hours of consecutive work and an exceptionally long and arduous campaign, his voice was still strong and clear and his physical condition first-class. Mr. Bryan spent the remainder of the night, after concluding his speeches, in this city, in-

election he was confident that the war

row morning to cast his vote. Following are the closing words of Mr. Bryan's last speech to-night: "We have submitted these questions, we have done | New York on the 14th for Southampton our best. Now is the time for the American people to act, and all that I can ask of the American voter is to act to-morrow at the polls just as he would if he knew that the destiny of this Nation was hanging upon a single vote, for it is a terrible responsibility, my friends-it is a terrible responsibility to be a citizen at a time like this, for the vote of a citizen is potent to determine the destiny of this Nation, and by determining the destiny of this Nation the vote of the citizen will letermine the destiny of other nations, for if liberty triumphs here it will triumph elsewhere; if it dies here it dies everywhere, and, therefore, when you are fighting this battle you are fighting it not for America alone, you are fighting it for the world, and the world looks on while our battle is fought upon this hill top. I beg you to recognize the responsibility of citizenship and vote as you would if you knew that your vote would determine the contest.'

Adlai Will Vote for Himself.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 5 .- Hon. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic nomines for Vice President, arrived at his home here last night. To-night he spoke for an hour at the Coliseum on imperialism. His reception by the audience was a great ovation. Mr. Stevenson spoke continuously for six weeks in ten States. He said tonight that he was confident of the election of Mr. Bryan and himself. He will vote early to-morrow and receive the returns in the evening at his home.

Soldiers Welcomed Home.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 5.-The Toronto soldiers, of the South African contingent, returned here, to-day, and were received with tremendous enthusiasm. Miles of streets were profusely decorated with bunting and the national colors, the local regiments and patriotic associations turned out en masse and the procession was through crowds so dense that traffic was suspended or hours. The scenes on the arrival of the troops were beyond description and event was one of the most notable in the

history of the city. Victims of the Mine Explosion. PHILIPPI, W. Va., Nov. 5 .- The latest eports from the ill-fated mine at Berrysburg show that thirteen are dead and three are so seriously injured that they cannot recover. Two men were found dead in a part of the mine which had been abaned. The door at the mouth of the mine was shut and the two men were blown brough the door and 250 feet from the far not been determined.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES HAVE LEFT WASHINGTON.

So Distinction of Party Politics Made in Granting Leaves of Absence

GEN. CORBIN GOING ABROAD

Over . Election Day.

WILL TRY TO RECUPERATE HIS HEALTH BY VISITING EUROPE.

Has Been Almost Continually on Duty Since the Beginning of the Late War with Spain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 .- Yesterday and to-day an exodus of office holders from Washington has been in progress. All the trains leaving the national capital spective homes to cast their ballots tonorrow. From the government printing office alone almost 1,500 employes have gone to their homes, and the ratio is almost as heavy in the other government bureaus. The utmost liberality has been shown in permitting government employes to return to their homes for the purpose of voting. All applications for leave of absence for this purpose, except where absolutely inconsistent with the demands of the public service, have been granted

without distinction of party politics. With the exception of Secretary of State Hay and Secretary Gage all the Cabinet officers will vote at their homes. clusion Mr. Bryan said: "Now, my friends, These two, with such guests as may be invited, will assemble at the White House returns. They have arranged to receive all the bulletins of the telegraph companies and beside will be elected I have done all I can to bring suc- graphic communication with the President and with the national Republican head-

quarters in Chicago and New York. The headquarters of the Republican congressional committee is in Chicago, but Representative Loudenslager, who has charge of the branch headquarters here, will receive the returns and keep tab on the complexion of the next House of Representatives. He will vote at his home n New Jersey to-morrow morning, after which he will return to Washington. Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, who has been in New York much of the time during the campaign, He spoke for only a few minutes, asking | will be here to-morrow night to receive election returns at headquarters.

The Supreme Court to-day handed down several decisions, all, however, of minor importance. In the case of the American Sugar Refining Company vs. the State of Louisiana, brought upon a writ of error The second meeting was held in the open from the Supreme Court of Louisiana which involved the right of the State of Louisiana to exempt from the operation of general license tax on manufacturers, planters and farmers who refine their own product, the court affirmed the decision of the lower court, holding that it has been the policy of both the States and the general government to enact legislation in favor of home products. The court announced that Justice White, who comes from Louisiana, did not participate in the

In the case of Thomas C. Andrews vs. ohemians. Mr. Bryan said: "I am glad the United States, in which the claimant claimed the value of certain cattle taken American flag are this year ready to by the Indians for which the court of claims gave judgment, the court affirmed the decision of the court of claims. The case of George W. Crossman vs. at the corner of Fifteenth street and Cap- William Burrill, arising over a question of demurrage claimed in connection with the shipment of cargo from Pensacola, Fla., to Rio de Janerio during the revolution in Brazil, was remanded to the district court for the trial of certain issues. The case of Mitchell vs. the First Nasues of the campaign, and again appeal-

tional Bank of Chicago, argued earlier in

the fall, without a full bench, was as-

signed for reargument Dec. 3. xxx A number of Austrian manufacturers have formed an association for insurance against strikes, according to United States Consul Hossfeld at Trieste. It is the object of the association to indemnify its several members from all losses sustained by them from unjust strikes which may break out in their respective establishements. Each member is to pay a weekly premium equal to from 3 to 4 per cent. of the amount of his pay When a strike occurs, a committee will be appointed to investigate all the circumstances and if the cause of the strikers be found just, no indemnity shall be paid. A similar insurance association, although on a smaller scale, is said to have been organized in Germany. "Both the Austrian and German associations it appears," says Consul Hossfeld, "recogn in principle the justness of strikes, which is, in Germany at least, an important con

cession to labor." Adjutant General Corbin has arranged to take a month's leave of absence in order to recuperate his health, which is somewhat impaired as a result of the constant strain to which it has been subjected for tending to return to Lincoln early to-mor- the past three years, dating from the beginning of military preparations for the Spanish war. He has engaged passage on the American liner New York, sailing from and expects to return to this city and resume his duties by the middle of December. He will spend a week each in London and Paris. Major John A. Johnston of the adjutant general's department, will accompany General Corbin to Europe.

> The War Department to-day made public the following cablegram from Judge Taft, president of the Philippine commission, dated Manila. Nov. 4: "October customs, \$1,888,000 Mexican, an increase over previous month of \$150,000; total revenue, \$2,200,000. This breaks the record.

The controller of currency has declared a dividend of 67-10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Vincennes National Bank, of Vincennes, Ind.

The postmaster general announces that postmasters are authorized to observe the usual holiday hours in all States in which election day is a holiday.

The President has issued an executive

order admitting free of duty Christmas presents and souvenirs sent by soldiers in China to friends in the United States. The privilege is the same as was extended to soldiers in the Philippines one year ago. To-night General Corbin received the following dispatch from General Wood at

signed by a majority of delegates as seconders, were presented to the temporary president of the constitutional convention just as it was adjourning, and doubtless will be passed next session.

Havana: "The following resolutions,

"The undersigned delegates propose that the assembly adopt the following resolu-

"'First-That a committee of the assembly proceed immediately to call on General Wood and manifest the satisfaction with which the delegates have seen him carry out the delicate mission intrusted

'Second-That the same committee request General Wood to telegraph to the President of the United States as follows: The delegates elected to the constitutional convention, assembled at their inaugural meeting, greet with profound gratitude and affection the President of the United States of North America, and they are satisfied with the honesty demonstrated in the fullallment of the declarations made in favor mouth. The cause of the explosion has so of liberty and independence of the Cuban